pr.09786 - DELTA-III STRETCH

DATA FOR 2023 (standard update)
pr.09786 "Grunt-1" - DELTA-III STRETCH
BS-136 "Orenburg"
★★★

Special-purpose nuclear submarine (SPNS) / large research SSN carrier with additional rescue functions "Grunt-1" (*source - "O generalnom.."*). The carrier boat was developed on the basis of the SSBN pr.667BDR - DELTA-III in the Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering "Rubin" by order of the GUGI of the Ministry of Defense of Russia. Chief designer - E.A. Gorigledzhan (*source - "O generalnom.."*). Purpose - transportation of nuclear deep-water stations (NDS) to the area of execution of tasks, additional functions - performance of rescue operations - were planned to be implemented on the second boat of the project (*source - "O generalnom.."*). The development of the preliminary design of the second-generation complex pr.10830 / pr.1083 with the deep-water station pr.10831 ("Losharik") and the submarine-carrier pr.09786 "Orenburg" (BS-136) was carried out using the experience of creating the experimental complexes pr.1851 . The corrected technical design of the pr.10830 / 1083K complex (in terms of the NGS) was presented and defended in May 1992. In addition to the NGS pr.10831, the submarine-carrier pr.09786 can carry the NGS AS-35 pr.18511 "Paltus" .

The conversion of the K-129 SSBN (factory No. 398) of Project 667BDR was started by the Zvezdochka Shipyard in Severodvinsk in May 1994 and completed on December 23, 2002. By March 2005, the boat was presumably accepted by the Fleet as part of the 29th separate submarine brigade of the Northern Fleet, Olenya Bay (source). In the period from 2004 to 2007, factory, state and deep-sea tests of the special experimental deep-sea nuclear station of Project 10831 AC-12 - LOSHARIK were conducted in the White, Barents, Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The carrier of the NGS was the Project 09786 BS-136 Orenburg PLASN (source).

Possibly in the period 2008-2010. the submarine was modified based on the results of operation and tests of the project 10831 AS-12 - LOSHARIK NGS in 2004-2007. This conclusion indirectly confirms that the submarine's sea trials took place in August-September 2011 (source). According to unconfirmed data, on January 6, 2013, the Navy Flag was lowered on the submarine and the submarine was decommissioned from the Fleet, but at the same time, at the end of July 2013, the submarine was visited by a delegation from the Orenburg Region (see below). In any case, the withdrawal of the carrier submarine from the Fleet was expected in 2013 (source).

As of 2022, the BS-136 PLASN is based in Olenya Bay together with the new carrier PLA BS-64 "Podmoskovye".



PLA BS-136 "Orenburg" project 09876 in Olenya Bay, autumn 2022 (montage of ORT footage).

Author: DIMMI Created: 06.09.2013 01:20:08 Comments: 6 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.667AN / pr.09774 - YANKEE STRETCH

DATA FOR 2015 (standard update)
pr.667AN / pr.09774 - YANKEE STRETCH
KS-411 / BS-411 "Orenburg"
★★★

Special-purpose nuclear submarine (SPNS) / submarine-carrier of nuclear deep-sea stations (NDSS) / large scientific research SSN-carrier of deep-sea scientific research facilities (*source - "O generalnom"*). The boat was developed on the basis of the SSBN of project 667A - YANKEE in the Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering "Rubin" by order of the Main Directorate of Marine Engineering of the Ministry of Defense of Russia. Chief Designer - E.A. Gorigledzhan (*source - "O generalnom"*). Year of project development - 1982. Purpose - transportation of nuclear deep-sea stations (NDSS) to the area of execution of tasks and ensuring their operation in the target area.

SSBN K-411 of project 677A (plant No. 430) was selected for conversion according to project 09774. The refitting was carried out at the Zvezdochka Shipyard in Severodvinsk from October 20, 1983. The person in charge of the delivery was E. N. Diorditsa, the delivery mechanic was P. N. Glaz (*history - Storm of the depths*). In June 1990, the boat was launched and after mooring and sea trials on December 30, 1990, it was accepted by the USSR Navy. It is based at the 29th Special Submarine Brigade of the Northern Fleet, Olenya Bay.

In some sources, the submarine project is called Project 667AN, with the supposed decoding as "A-Scientific".

The submarine "Orenburg" Project 09774 was disposed of at the Zvezdochka Shipyard in Severodvinsk in 2009.

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PLA carrier project 09774 BS-411 "Orenburg". Olenya Bay, 2000 (http://en.wikipedia.org).

Author: DIMMI Created: 20.09.2013 01:18:38 Comments: 6 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.675N / pr.06754

DATA FOR 2017 (in progress)
Project 675N / Project 06754
KS-86
★★★

Special-purpose nuclear submarine (SPNS) / experimental submarine-carrier of deep-sea nuclear power plants (DSN). The design of deep-sea nuclear power plants for special missions was initiated by the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of 1972 on the creation of the Project 1910 Kashalot nuclear deep-sea power plant (DSN) and the Project 1851 complex with the Project 675N SPNS carrier and the Project 18510 NGS . The Volna Central Design Bureau of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry was determined as the prime contractor for the NGS projects. The Chief Designer of the Project 1851 complex is S.M. Bavilin. S.M. Bavilin invited V.M. Tereshkin and D.N. Dubnitsky to the positions of deputies, V.A. Uvarov and E.A. Deshkin to the positions of leading designers, and B.L. Romanov to the position of chief designer of the power plant. The design probably took into account the experience of operating the deep-sea complex " Seliger ".

A converted SSGN of Project 675 was chosen as the carrier of the NGS. The modernization project for Project 675N was assigned to LPMB "Rubin". In 1973, the technical design for the NGS of Project 18510 was completed . In 1974, SPMB Mashinostroyenia and TsPB "Volna" were merged into SPMBM "Malakhit", which was assigned to support the NGS of Project 1910 and the complex of Project 1851.

The Navy allocated the SSGN K-170 of Project 675 to the 11th division of the 1st flotilla of the USSR Navy for modernization according to the project. After modernization, the boat was named KS-86 . The conversion of the carrier SSN was started at the Zvezdochka shipyard in Severodvinsk in January 1973 and completed in 1981 (launched in December 1980). In 1978, the 1st and 2nd crews of the head station AS-23 of the Project 1851 complex were recruited for training in the navy detachment of hydronauts formed. In 1981, the experimental KS-86 PLASN was included in the 6th separate submarine division (later - the 29th separate submarine brigade) of the Northern Fleet, based at Olenya Bay. In 1983-1984, tests of the carrier boat as part of the complex with the Project 18510 NGS began. The experimental NGS of the project - AS-23 - during tests in 1986 for the first time carried out underwater docking with the Project 675N carrier submarine (source).

On June 24, 1991, the KS-86 NGS was excluded from the combat composition of the Fleet and laid up in Olenya Bay. In 2000-2001, the submarine was transferred to the Nerpa shipyard for disposal. 2004-2005 - the submarine was disposed of at the Nerpa shipyard.

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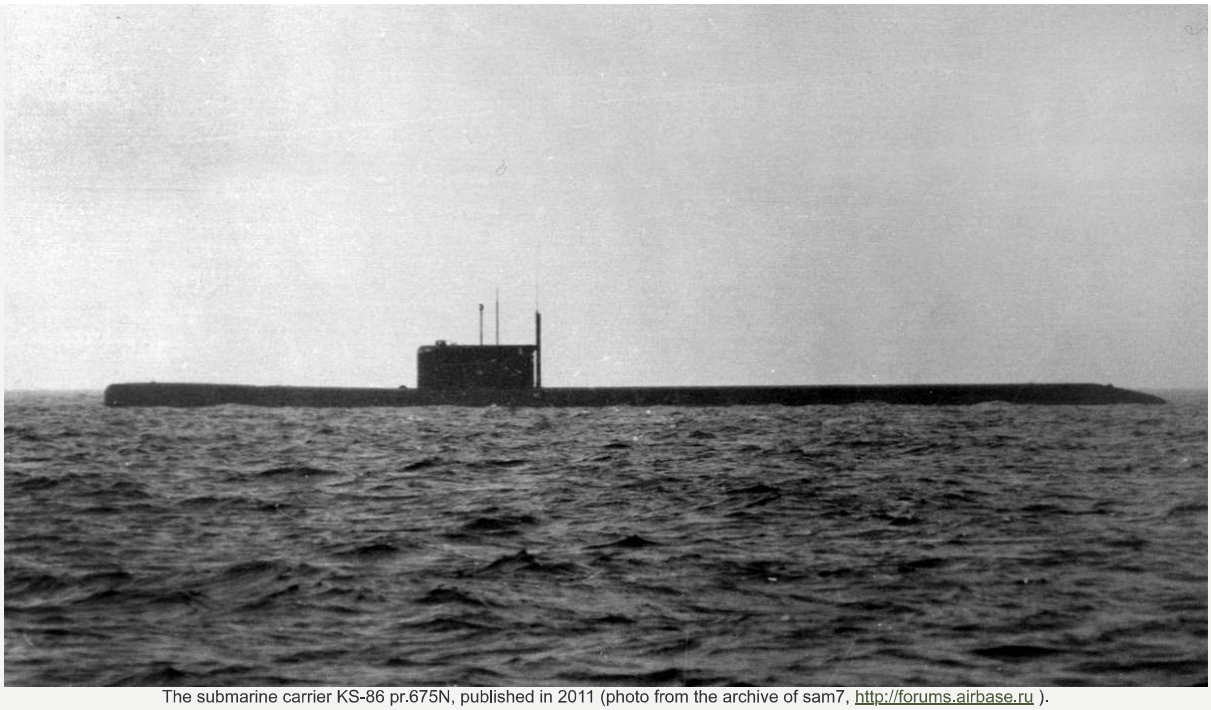
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The submarine carrier KS-86 pr.675N, published in 2011 (photo from the archive of sam7, http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 16.01.2017 22:08:35 Comments: 2 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.1851 / 18510 / 18511 - X-RAY / PALTUS

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
Project 1851 complex, project 18510 boat "Nelma" - X-RAY / NELMA
AC-23
project 18511 "Halibut" - PALTUS
AC-21
AC-35
★★★★

Nuclear deep-sea station / special nuclear submarine / deep-sea technical facility (such names are used in some sources). By the order of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry dated July 1, 1970, the Volna Central Design Bureau (subsequently from February 23, 1974 - Malakhit Scientific and Design Bureau) was designated the lead design bureau for the design of deep-sea manned technical facilities for ocean exploration, and all work on the design of these facilities from other design bureaus of the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry was transferred to this bureau by the end of the year. In 1972, the Volna Central Design Bureau, under the leadership of Chief Designer E.S. Korsukov, completed preliminary designs for deep-water complexes of Projects 1910 and 1851, approved by a decree of the USSR Government, which defined their main tactical and technical elements (TTE), creation deadlines, and cooperation of co-executors for Projects 1910 and 1851. In the same 1972, by order of the Minister of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry, S.M. Bavilin was appointed Chief Designer of Project 1851 , and the group of Chief Designer E.S. Korsukov was concentrated on the creation of Project 1910. The Volna Central Design Bureau of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry was determined to be the lead contractor for the projects. Chief Designer of the Project 1851 Complex S.M. Bavilin. S.M. Bavilin invited V.M. Tereshkin to the position of deputies. and Dubnitsky D.N., for the position of leading designers - Uvarov V.A. and Deshkin E.A., and the chief designer of the power plant - Romanov B.L. During the design, the experience of operating the deep-water complex " Seliger " was probably taken into account.

The nuclear deep-water station could be operated independently, but it was planned to use it with a carrier submarine. The carrier boat with the NGS arrived in the work area, the NGS undocked from the carrier boat and carried out work on the bottom independently. After which it was docked back to the carrier to replenish supplies or in connection with the termination of work.

In 1972, the Leningrad Admiralty Association began preparations for the construction of NGS projects 18510 and 1910. In 1973, the technical design of the NGS project 18510 was completed. After the technical project was defended by the chief designer S.M. Bavilin, it was proposed to completely change the technical project, especially in terms of the power plant. The decision was supported by the customer, represented by the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy S. Gorshkov. In 1974, SPMB Mashinostroeniya and TsPB Volna were merged into SPMBM Malakhit, which was tasked with supporting the development and construction of the Project 1910 NGS and the Project 1851 complex. Specialists from the Academician Krylov Central Research Institute, the Prometey Central Research Institute of Krylov Materials (structural materials), the Central Research Institute of Technical Support, the Central Research Institute of Electronic Components, the Electrosila Laboratory of Industrial Engineering, and others took part

in the development of the NGS. A converted Project 675 SSGN was chosen as the NGS carrier. The Project 675N Modernization Project The submarine "Rubin" was assigned to the submarine submarine "Rubin". The Navy allocated the 11th division of the 1st flotilla of the USSR Navy for modernization according to the K-170 project of Project 675. After modernization, the boat was named KS-86. The conversion of the submarine carrier began at the Zvezdochka shipyard in Severodvinsk in January 1973 and was completed in 1981.

In 1978, the 1st and 2nd crews of the AS-23 head station of the Project 1851 complex were recruited for training in the navy's hydronaut detachment formed by the Navy.



AGS pr.18511 "Halibut" - PALTUS (MilitaryRussia.Ru, retouched photo from USC).

Author: DIMMI Created: 24.06.2011 20:01:37 Comments: 68 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 877 - KILO / Improved KILO

DATA FOR 2017 (standard update)
pr.877 "Halibut" / pr.877E / pr.877EKM "Varshavyanka" - KILO
pr.877M / pr.877EKM (last 2 pcs) / pr.08773 - Improved KILO
pr.636 / pr.636M / pr.06361 - Improved KILO
pr.06363 - Improved KILO-II
★★★★

Large diesel-electric submarine (type "B"). Development of the project was started according to the tactical and technical assignment approved by the USSR Navy in 1974. The design was carried out by the Rubin Central Design Bureau (TsKB-18) jointly with the Krylov Research Institute, the chief designer of the project was Yu.N.Kormilitsyn. The technical design of the boat was approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy on December 20, 1976. Preparation for production of the lead boat of the project at Shipyard No. 199 "Leninskogo Komsomol" (Komsomolsk-on-Amur) began in 1979. The keel of the lead boat B-248 was laid on March 16, 1980. The boat was launched on September 12, 1980 and delivered to the USSR Navy on December 31, 1980.



Submarine B-871 "Alrosa" project 877V KILO, Black Sea, January 20, 2007 (photo - Vitaly Kostrichenko, http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 20.06.2009 22:04:28 Comments: 74 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.22800 Karakurt

DATA FOR 2023 (standard replenishment)
project 22800 "Karakurt "
★★★

Small short-range missile ship / small corvette. Project developed by Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (St. Petersburg). According to the media, one of the reasons for developing the new small missile ship project is the need to improve the seaworthiness of the small platform ships of the Kalibr universal missile system.

The construction of a series of ships is being carried out simultaneously under three contracts: the first was signed in December 2015 with Pella Shipyard (Otradnoye, lead enterprise, 7 units), the second contract was signed on August 5, 2016 with Zelenodolsk Shipyard (5 units), and the signing of the third contract with Amur Shipyard for the construction of 6 units for the Pacific Fleet is expected in 2018. According to plans for 2015, a total of 18 ships of the project are planned to be built (source). Starting with the third ship of Project 22800, it is planned to supplement the ship's armament with the Pantsir-ME air defense missile and missile system. The lead small missile ship, yard No. 251, manufactured by the Pella Shipyard, Uragan, was laid down on 24.12.2015 and launched on 29.07.2017.

The construction of the small missile ship at the More Shipyard in Feodosia is being carried out under a contract with the Pella Shipyard, which controls the More Shipyard (source). Likely, the construction of the small missile ship at the Zaliv Shipyard in Kerch is being carried out under a contract with the Zelenodolsk Shipyard.



MRK Odintsovo, project 22800, at the naval parade on Navy Day in St. Petersburg, July 2022 (photo - Mikhail Kireev, RIA Novosti)

Author: DIMMI Created: 14.07.2017 22:49:18 Comments: 7 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 1123 Condor - MOSKVA

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
pr.1123 "Condor" - MOSKVA
"Moscow"
"Leningrad"
pr.1123M / 11233
"Kiev" (not built)
★★★★

Anti-submarine cruiser - helicopter carrier. The development of the ship project was a continuation of a number of R&D projects conducted during the creation of the patrol anti-submarine ship of Project 61 and was a development of the idea of involving group ship-based helicopters in ASW. In August 1958, TsKB-17 of the State Committee for Shipbuilding (later renamed the Nevskoye PKB) presented a technical proposal for the creation of long-range ASW helicopter carriers based on the mothballed hulls of Project 68bis cruisers, the construction of which at four plants was frozen. Earlier, TsKB-17 also presented preliminary considerations for the creation of a small ASW ship-helicopter carrier. Based on these proposals, the design of the ASW helicopter carrier was assigned to TsKB-17 by the USSR CM Resolution No. 1324-139 (639 according to other data) dated 03.12.1958. The USSR CM Resolution No. 1429-636 approved the design of the ASW ship according to Project 1123, the construction of the ship was included in the shipbuilding plan for 1960-1965. The ship was planned to be put into service in 1964.

According to the requirement of the General Staff of the Navy, the main purpose of the ship is to search for and destroy high-speed missile-carrying submarines in distant ASW zones as part of a group of ships in cooperation with ASW aviation. To develop the general technical specifications, the Central Research Institute of Naval Command in 1958 completed the development of IT-22 to substantiate the concept of a long-range ASW ship. The General Technical Assignment (GTA) of the Navy for the design of an ASW helicopter carrier (approved on 31.01.1959 by the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy S.G. Gorshkov) put forward the requirement to ensure continuous round-the-clock search for submarines by at least two helicopters, which was impossible when a small number of helicopters (1-2-3 units) were based on the ship. The draft technical assignment for the GTA envisaged the creation of an ASW helicopter carrier with a displacement of 4,500 tons, developing a speed of up to 35 knots, carrying 8 Ka-25 helicopters.



Anti-submarine cruiser Leningrad, project 1123, 1990 (photo DoD USA, http://www.dodmedia.osd.mil)

Author: DIMMI Created: 24.05.2010 00:39:41 Comments: 22 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

TEST-71 / TEST-71M

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
TEST-71 / "Dolphin-2" / product 282
TEST-71M / TEST-71ME / product 2517
TEST-71MK / TEST-71MKE / product 2517
TEST-71ME-NK / product 2517
★★★

Anti-submarine remote-controlled electric homing torpedo. Developed by TsNII-173 (TsNIIAG) and TsNII Gidropribor in the course of work on the Delfin-2 R&D project. Chief designers - Z.M.Persits and M.P.Baluev, according to some sources - V.A.Golubkov. The task of the research was to install a remote control system on SET-65 homing torpedoes to control the torpedo in two planes. The operator on board the submarine, depending on the tactical situation, could prohibit the torpedo's homing or retarget it. The electric power plant provided the torpedo's movement in two modes - search (at a speed of 24 knots) and approach mode (40 knots) with multiple mode switching. The maximum range (depending on the prevailing speed) was within 15-20 km. The depth of search and destruction of the target was 2-400 m. In terms of stealth of use, the TEST-71 torpedo significantly surpassed the American Mk.48 torpedo with a piston engine, although the latter, with a comparable range, had a slightly higher speed (50 knots).

Tests of the "Dolphin-2" complex were conducted in the Baltic and on Lake Ladoga.

The torpedo and telecontrol system "Dolphin-2" were accepted into service under the names TEST-71 and KTU-71 in 1971. Later it was modernized into TEST-71M. The modification TEST-71ME-NK is universal in terms of carriers and targets.



Torpedo TEST-71M at the IMDS-2005 marine salon exhibition, St. Petersburg, 2005 (http://paralay.iboards.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 14.02.2011 12:38:22 Comments: 2 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

RPK-6 Waterfall - SS-N-16 STALLION

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
RPK-6 "Vodopad" , 83R, 84R missiles - SS-N-16 STALLION
RPK-6M "Vodopad-NK" , 83RN, 84RN missiles - SS-N-16 STALLION
★★★

Anti-submarine missile system. The creation of the complex was started by OKB-9 (MKB "Novator") in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers, which was adopted in December 1969. Chief Designer - L.V. Lyulyev, Lead Designer - Nikolai Kostrulin. The complex was intended to equip promising 3rd generation SSNs and the missiles of the complex were to be used with two types of warheads - a special nuclear torpedo and a homing torpedo developed by NPO Uran. Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 302-116 "On the development of work on the creation of underwater weapons" dated May 4, 1976, stipulated the deadlines for completing the development of the complex and accepting it into service. For

testing the complex , the experimental submarines of Project 633 RV S-49 (1973) and S-11 (1982) were converted from the submarines of Project 633 - the boats were converted according to the type of Project 613RV . On the experimental submarines of Project 633 RV, factory, flight design and state tests of missiles were carried out. The complex was accepted into service in 1981. The Vodopad complex is used from torpedo tubes of submarines, the modification of the RPK-6M Vodopad-NK complex is used from torpedo tubes - launchers of surface ships.



Missile of the RPK-6 "Vodopad" complex (photo by Ilya Kurganov, http://submarines.narod.ru/).

Author: DIMMI Created: 13.02.2011 01:14:29 Comments: 69 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

RPK-7 Wind - SS-N-16 STALLION (1984)

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
RPK-7 Veter complex, 86R, 88R, 100RU missiles - SS-N-16 STALLION
★★★

Anti-submarine missile system for use from submarines. The development of the complex was started by OKB-9 (MKB Novator) in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers dated December 1969. Chief Designer - L.V. Lyulyev. Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 302-116 "On the development of work on the creation of underwater weapons" dated May 4, 1976 specified the deadlines for completing the development of the complex and accepting it into service. For testing the complex, the experimental submarines of Project 633RV S-49 (1973) and S-11 (1982) were converted from the submarines of Project 633 - the boats were converted according to the type of Project 613RV . Factory, flight design and state tests of missiles were conducted on the experimental submarines of project 633RV. The complex was accepted into service in 1984.



At the pier before loading missiles of the Vodopad and RPK-7 Veter complexes onto the Tver Project 949A SSGN, 2015 (photo - S. Konovalov, https://structure.mil.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 13.02.2011 01:15:22 Comments: 19 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Bolide complex, 3M15 rocket

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
P-1200 (?) "Bolid" complex, 3M15 missile
★★

Anti-ship missile system with a supersonic cruise missile / cruise missile for firing at well-protected targets with known coordinates. The system was developed by NPO Mashinostroyenia (OKB-52) of V.N. Chelomey (since 1984, General Designer - G.A. Efremov) in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers of December 25, 1984. The system was created on the basis and using the experience of creating the P-50 / P-700 Granit system . As of 1989, the development of the system design was probably complete.

On July 9, 1990, a decision was made to conduct joint tests of the Bolid system missiles and the K-525 Arkhangelsk SSGN, Project 949 , in 1993. In 1991, NPP Motor manufactured and tested the first prototype of the 3M15 missile engine. In the 1990s, work on the 3M15 missile at NPO Mashinostroyenia ceased (source).

Fragmentary information about the continued development of the complex and, possibly, even tests was received in the 1990s and early 2000s. As of 2005, the development of the complex was not closed. There is no other information about the fate of the complex.

The name "P-1200" may be erroneous or may be a falsification.

Author: DIMMI Created: 09/15/2010 16:18:44 Comments: 7 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 949 Granite - OSCAR-I

DATA FOR 2023 (standard update)
Project 949 "Granite" - OSCAR-I
★★★★

Nuclear submarine with anti-ship cruise missiles (SSGN) / 1st rank submarine missile cruiser. Research into the design of a carrier of new third-generation anti-ship cruise missiles began in 1967. During the research, it was established that the destruction of an aircraft carrier as part of a prospective aircraft carrier formation with supersonic anti-ship missiles is possible with an order of 20-24 anti-ship missiles in a salvo. The tactical and technical assignment for the creation of a "heavy underwater missile cruiser" and a new operational missile system "Granit" was formed by the 1st Central Research Institute of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR during 1969. In parallel, even before the start of the preliminary design, preliminary studies of submarine options were carried out at TsKB-18, taking into account the capabilities of the developers of the ship's components. As a result, it took only about two months to agree on the technical assignment. When developing the technical specifications, the Main Staff of the USSR Navy proposed the following concept for using SSGNs:
- the number of anti-ship missiles in a salvo from one SSGN must ensure the destruction of an aircraft carrier as part of an AUG
; - the number of SSGNs in the Navy must be no less than the possible number of AUGs of a potential enemy, taking into account the reserve;
- the characteristics of the SSGNs must ensure the deployment of our anti-aircraft carrier forces in any area of the ocean, ensuring contact with the AUG during any of its maneuvers;

When developing the SSGNs, among other things, the developments on the Project 661 RARA SSNs were used . By the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers of July 10, 1969 on conducting the Granit R&D project to create a missile system, the start date for joint tests of the system was set for the second quarter of 1973. By the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers of July 16, 1970, a decision was made to design the Project 949 SSGN with its inclusion in the shipbuilding plans for 1971-1980. The project was developed by TsKB-18 (LMPB "Rubin") under the leadership of chief designer P.P. Pustyntsev, chief designer of the missile complex "Granit" - V.N. Chelomey. In August 1977, after Pustyntsev's death, I.L. Baranov became chief designer. Deputy chief designer - O.A. Gladkov (1983).

At the first stage of development of the preliminary design, more than 100 ship layout options were considered. As a result, two layout options were presented to the Presidium of the Scientific and Technical Council of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry - an option that best meets the requirements of the Navy's technical specifications and an option with limited tactical and technical elements that allow the construction of the SSGN at the country's domestic shipyards (the Krasnoye Sormovo Shipyard in Gorky and the Leninsky Komsomol Shipyard in Komsomolsk-on-Amur). The preliminary design was approved in its first version on March 15, 1971. The technical design of the boat was approved in July 1972. The initial plans provided for the construction of

a large series of 20 SSGNs of the project. During the development of the boat, a towed model 25 m long was created, which underwent various types of testing on the Ladoga Ober and in Sevastopol.



SSGN K-525 "Arkhangelsk" pr.949 "Granit" - OSCAR-I (original photo from the Tor archive, processed, http://tsushima.su).

Author: DIMMI Created: 24.11.2011 16:52:28 Comments: 7 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.11435 - KREML / KUZNETSOV

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
project 11435 - KREML / KUZNETSOV
"Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Kuznetsov"
"Varyag" (not completed) / "Shi Lang"
★★★★

Heavy aircraft-carrying cruiser project 11435. Design of project 11435 was started by Nevskoe Design Bureau (Leningrad) on the basis of research work "Order" (see below) and using the groundwork of research work on aircraft carrier project 1160 (see below) in 1978. The first version of the project is the preliminary design "improved project 1143" (see below). Development of the technical proposal was completed in April 1978. Five versions of the ship were considered in terms of armament, power plants and a version was proposed that differed minimally from project 1143 (preliminary design "improved project 1143" - version 2 - see below).



Aircraft carrier project 11435 "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Kuznetsov" on circulation, 02.08.2012 (photo - I. Rudenko, RF Ministry of Defense)

Author: DIMMI Created: 16.01.2009 00:41:13 Comments: 81 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 09852 SMP-PN - OSCAR-II mod.

DATA FOR 2022 (standard update)
Project 09852 / SMP-PN / OKR "Remounting" - OSCAR-II mod.
BS-329 "Belgorod"

Research nuclear submarine / special purpose nuclear submarine (SPNS). The carrier boat was developed on the basis of the Project 949A SSGN by the Rubin Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering by order of the Main Directorate of Marine Engineering of the Russian Ministry of Defense. The submarine carrier of rescue deep-sea manned and autonomous unmanned underwater vehicles is designed to conduct diverse scientific research in remote areas of the ocean, participate in search and rescue operations. The SSN will also ensure the installation of various underwater equipment and its inspection, participate in testing new models of research equipment, and monitor underwater transport routes.

State contract No. 748/31/664PM-2009/27-09 dated 19.05.2009 for the implementation of the R&D project "Remontirovka" was concluded between the Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering "Rubin" and the Russian Ministry of Defense (*source - Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering "Rubin", annual report for 2012*). Information about plans to convert the SSN "Belgorod" (order No. 664 / 91664) into a submarine carrier for underwater vehicles was first published in 2010 (source). Back in February 2012, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy Vladimir Vysotsky announced plans to use the unfinished SSGN "Belgorod" as a special-purpose boat. On April 25, 2012, PO Sevmash and CDB MT Rubin signed Agreement No. 89/08118 for the development of design documentation for project 09852 order in the scope of the list of working design documentation for the backlog of plant No. 664 of project 949A. State contract No. 66-12 for the performance of R&D work on the PLASN project 09852 plant No. 664 was concluded on September 11, 2012 between the Russian Ministry of Defense and JSC CDB MT Rubin. Agreement 4967/8312/147-12 49367/8312 for the performance of R&D work on the topic of "construction of the PLASN", code "SMP-PN", project 09852, plant. No. 664 was signed between JSC Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering Rubin and JSC Sevmash on September 11, 2012 (source).

On December 20, 2012, in workshop No. 55 of PO Sevmash (Severodvinsk), the unfinished SSGN K-329 Belgorod of project 949AM (factory No. 664, 85% complete) was re-laid down under project 09852. As of mid-2015, work on the conversion of the submarine is ongoing and the submarine's readiness is expected no earlier than 2016-2017. The modernization of the submarine was noticeably delayed and only on April 23, 2019, the submarine was taken out of the PO Sevmash workshop and later launched for completion afloat. Further, on June 25, 2021, the PLASN entered factory sea trials for the first time, and transfer to the Fleet is planned for the end of 2021, but in the end, the PLASN was transferred to the Fleet on July 8, 2022, without testing the proposed main weapons system with the Poseidon unmanned nuclear underwater vehicles.

Note:There is no information yet about the official name of the boat as KS-329 ("cruiser special") or BS-329 ("large special") - the name is tentative.



BS-329 Belgorod project 09852 submarine presumably in the White Sea in October 2022 (photo from the KURYER archive)

Author: DIMMI Created: 20.12.2012 16:29:18 Comments: 25 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.22010 Kruys

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)
project 22010 "Kruys"
"Yantar"
★★★

Oceanographic research vessel. The project was developed by the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (St. Petersburg), the chief designer of the marine support vessels and special purpose ships department of the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau is Alexander Forst. The ship is being built by the Yantar Shipyard in Kaliningrad. The contract for the construction of the ships of Project 22010 Yantar and Project 11982 Seliger for the amount of 7 billion rubles was signed between the Main Directorate of Marine Engineering of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation and the Yantar Shipyard on February 16, 2009. The Yantar vessel was laid down on July 8, 2010, on the day of the 65th anniversary of the Yantar shipyard, and named after it. The hull of the vessel was taken out of the slipway of workshop No. 178 on May 31, 2012. The vessel was launched on December 5, 2012. As of December 2012, it is planned to complete the majority of the State trials of the vessel by the end of 2013. The research complexes will be tested during 2013-2014. The ship will join the Navy in 2014. Based on the operating experience of the lead ship, a decision will be made to build a second identical vessel for the Pacific Fleet.

Mooring trials of the vessel began on June 19, 2014 (source). On May 23, 2015, the vessel was transferred to the Russian Navy (source).

The main task of the vessel is to search for sunken objects on the bottom and study the seabed.



Oceanographic vessel "Yantar" after the start of mooring trials, June 19, 2014 (photo - E. Zykin, "Forward!" No. 11 / 2014).

Author: DIMMI Created: 07.12.2012 00:44:21 Comments: 7 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.11982 Seliger

DATA FOR 2013 (standard replenishment)
project 11982
"Seliger"
"Ladoga"
★★★

Experimental vessel. The customer is the Main Directorate of the Marine Engineering Department of the Russian Ministry of Defence. The project was developed by the Almaz Central Marine Design Bureau (St. Petersburg). The ship is being built by the Yantar Shipyard in Kaliningrad. The contract for the construction of the Project 22010 Yantar and Project 11982 Seliger ships worth 7 billion roubles was signed between the Main Directorate of the Marine Engineering Department of the Russian Ministry of Defence and the Yantar Shipyard on 16 February 2009.

The lead ship of Project 11982 Seliger was laid down on the Burevestnik slipway of the shipyard on 8 July 2009 and launched on 29 July 2011. The launch of the experimental vessel was scheduled for delivery to the Navy by the end of 2011. However, mooring trials of the ship began only on 13 February 2012 and continued until the end of March. In mid-April 2012, the ship's sea trials began, the main stage of which was completed on 31 May 2012. In June 2012, a transfer to the Black Sea was planned for testing special equipment. As a result, in August 2012, the ship arrived in Novorossiysk, but was unable to begin testing due to unstable weather. Finally, on 8 September 2012, the ship made its first trip to sea in Novorossiysk on the Black Sea, and on 17 November 2012, the sea stage of the State Trials began. The sea stage of the ship's state trials was completed on 27 November 2012, and the second part of the State Trials - the ship's inspection - began. It is being carried out in Novorossiysk and will last two weeks. In mid-December, the ship's test trip to sea is expected, based on the results of which it is planned to sign the Act of Acceptance of the Ship by the Fleet. In the spring of 2012, the transfer of the ship to the Navy was planned for the fall of 2012. By December 15, 2012, the date of the planned transfer of the ship to the Russian Navy was announced - December 25, 2012. Finally, on December 25, 2012, in Temryuk, the Act of acceptance of the ship by the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Navy was signed and the St. Andrew's flag was raised on the ship.

The experimental vessel is intended for testing special technical means, weapons and military equipment, participating in search and rescue operations, conducting scientific research and oceanographic work. In particular, it is planned to test and use deep-sea vehicles, manned and unmanned, on the ship. According to the media, the ship is planned to be used in closed seas.



Experimental vessel "Seliger" pr.11982 on the Black Sea, autumn 2012 (photo from the archive of Krymchanin333, http://forums.airbase.ru).


Experimental vessel "Seliger" pr.11982 in Novorossiysk, 10/26/2012 (photo - Torgachkin I.P., http://torgachkin.ru , http://forums.airbase.ru).



Experimental vessel "Seliger" pr.11982 during factory trials. PSZ "Yantar", Kaliningrad, 03/29/2012 (photo from the archive of Curious, http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 21.09.2011 12:50:37 Comments: 7 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

VTT-1 Swift

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
VTT-1 / T-67 "Strizh" / product 295
★★★

A small helicopter-mounted remote-controlled anti-submarine torpedo. Developed by the design bureau of the Dagdizel plant based on the AT-1 aircraft torpedo with a remote control system installed on it. The torpedo was launched from a helicopter hovering over the water at an altitude of 10-15 m. The torpedo was created and tested in 1967 (according to the Central Research Institute Gidropribor) and accepted into service in 1970.

The torpedo was manufactured by the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan) until 1978; a total of 73 torpedoes were produced.



Use of the VTT-1 torpedo from the Ka-25PLS anti-submarine helicopter (aviaru.rf).

Author: DIMMI Created: 18.01.2009 00:30:18 Comments: 1 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

Project 10830 / Project 10831 / Project 210 - LOSHARIK

DATA AS OF 2023 (standard replenishment)
Complex pr.10830 / 1083K "Kalitka" / 1083KM, AGS pr.10831 / "pr.210 Losharik" - LOSHARIK
AC-31
★★★★

Nuclear deep-water station of the 1st rank / special nuclear submarine / deep-sea technical facility (DSTF) - component of the project 1083K complex. The deep-sea nuclear station was designed by SPMBM "Malakhit". Chief Designer - S.M. Bavilin (after 2001, probably Yu.M. Konovalov). The development of

the preliminary design of the second-generation complex of project 10830 / project 1083 with the deep-sea station of project 10831 and the submarine-carrier of project 09786 "Orenburg" (BS-136) was carried out using the experience of creating experimental complexes of project 1851. After the defense of the preliminary design of the NGS of project 10830, the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on the creation of the NGS of project 10831 with a polyspherical pressure hull was issued. R&D work was organized to develop the technology for manufacturing a polyspherical pressure hull and lightweight filler monoblocks, as well as to create the equipment that completes the station. Apparently, by 1988-1990, the technical and working projects of the station were developed and approved. The projects were developed simultaneously with the mock-up of the equipment placement in the spherical compartments of the submarine. In 1991, with the practically completed blocks of the NGS pressure hull, according to the customer's technical specifications, an adjustment was made to technical project 10830 in terms of placing additional weapons (probably special equipment systems) in the bow of the NGS. The adjusted technical project of project 10830 / 1083K of the complex was presented and defended in May 1992.

The data contained in this article are hypothetical and approximate. All facts and data are either fictitious or based on open and unclassified sources of information (see below).



Presumably, the photo shows the AGS pr.10831 AC-31 plant no. 01210 "Losharik". According to the source, the photo was taken in the Severodvinsk area. The date of the photo is unknown - unlikely earlier than 2005 and no later than the summer of 2014 (Top Gear magazine via http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 10.06.2011 14:55:15 Comments: 188 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.09851 / 09853 Khabarovsk - KHABAROVSK

DATA FOR 2023 (standard update)
pr.09851 / OKR "Kalitka-SMP" - KHABAROVSK
"Khabarovsk"
pr.09853
★★★

Large special-purpose nuclear submarine / strategic nuclear submarine cruiser (source) / carrier of robotic underwater vehicles. The developer of the submarine is the Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering "Rubin" (source). The submarine will be the first full-fledged carrier of the new weapons system ("Status-6" / 2M39 "Poseidon"), the prototypes of which were tested on the experimental submarine of project 20120 "Sarov". In the mid-2010s, there were also discussions about the assumptions that this submarine is a long-range hydroacoustic patrol boat or even a nuclear deep-sea station, but these hypotheses were erroneous.

Probably, on 19.06.2012, State Contract No. 66-12 was signed for the supply of submarines of project 09851 to the Fleet (source). Contract No. 120-14 dated 03.06.2014 was concluded between JSC PO Sevmash and JSC Central Design Bureau MT Rubin for the implementation of a component of the R&D project Kalitka-SMP for the construction of the submarine Project 09851 (source). Later in 2016, it was reported that work on Project 09851 was being carried out in accordance with technical specifications No. BLITZ.360029.608TZ, code SC R&D project GTS-K (source). In 2017, for the first time in domestic nuclear submarine construction, Sevmash Design Bureau designers created a complete 3D model of the ship's hull during the construction of a submarine. The submarine Khabarovsk served as a pilot project. It is being created as a carrier of robotic naval assets, which are intended for exploration of the seabed and subsoil of the World Ocean, monitoring the continental shelf, and protecting and covering the use of naval forces. In addition, the plant's designers have developed and implemented programs that are used to issue the plaza documentation for the construction of this ship. As Sevmash Chief Designer Yuri Spiridonov explains, the use of modern technologies has improved the quality and significantly reduced the duration and labor intensity of the work (source).

The keel of the lead submarine Khabarovsk took place on July 27, 2014, in workshop No. 50 of PO Sevmash (Severodvinsk). On May 25, 2018, the media reported that the submarine's pressure hull elements had passed hydraulic tests (source). According to plans from 2016, the construction of the submarine was supposed to be completed by 2020 (source). In mid-2019, information appeared about plans to launch the submarine by the end of 2019 (source). On 20.04.2020, the media reported on plans to launch the Khabarovsk submarine in May-June 2020 and plans to conduct tests of the submarine over the course of two years (source). Later, on 24.08.2020, at the Army-2020 forum, Mikhail Budnichenko, General Director of PO Sevmash, stated, that the launch of the Khabarovsk in 2020 was not planned at all. On November 7, 2020, it was reported that the Khabarovsk submarine is planned to be removed from the workshop and launched in the first half of 2021 (source). At the same time, PO Sevmash reported only on the construction of the Khabarovsk submarine in both 2020 and 2021, and, accordingly, the submarine was not launched from the slipway in 2021 or 2022. As of early 2023, it is expected that the submarine will be launched in 2023 - there is no official confirmation of this yet.

In 2016, it was reported that the Rubin Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering plans to carry out R&D work on the design and construction support of the order of project 09853 at PO Sevmash (source). It can be assumed that Project 09851 is the lead boat of a series of specialized submarine carriers of the 2M39 complex, and the Project 09853 boats, which are planned to be built in series, are serial submarine carriers.

On January 15, 2021, information appeared in the media about the construction of the Ulyanovsk nuclear-powered submarine according to Project 09853 with delivery to the Fleet by 2027. The information is not true and all information with dates and plans in the message refers to the Ulyanovsk nuclear-powered submarine of Project 885M.



Presumed appearance of the submarine pr.09851 "Khabarovsk" (MilitaryRussia.ru, 2020)

Author: DIMMI Created: 29.07.2014 23:33:17 Comments: 29 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

pr.941 Shark - TYPHOON

DATA FOR 2023 (standard update)
pr.941 "Akula" - TYPHOON
TK-208 "Dmitry Donskoy"
TK-202
TK-12 "Simbirsk"
TK-13
TK-17 "Arkhangelsk"
TK-20 "Severstal"
TK-210
★★★

Nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) / cruiser submarine (until 25.07.1977) / heavy strategic missile submarine (heavy SSBN since 03.06.1996). The project developer is the Rubin Central Design Bureau for Marine Engineering, the chief designer is S.N. Kovalev, the chief observer for the Navy is V.N. Levashov. Preliminary development of the D-19 missile system began at the Miass SKB-385 in early 1971. The tactical and technical specifications for the design of the SSBN were issued in December 1972. The construction of a new series of SSBNs was planned as a response to the construction of a series of Ohio-class missile carriers in the United States. The Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on the design and construction of Project 941 was adopted on December 19, 1973. It was probably planned to build a series of 12 SSBNs of the project - this figure was named by the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy S.G. Gorshkov in a speech to students and teachers of the Naval Training Center No. 93 in Paldiski in the summer of 1975.

The lead submarine of the series TK-208 was laid down at PO Sevmash (Severodvinsk) on June 17, 1976. Launched on September 23, 1980 and accepted by the USSR Navy on December 12, 1981. Construction of the submarine series was completed with the delivery of SSBN TK-20 to the Navy on September 4, 1989. A total of 6 SSBNs of the project were built, the seventh boat of the project - TK-210 - was laid down in 1986, but in 1988, with 40% readiness, construction was stopped, and in 1990 the stock was dismantled for metal. Partial assembly and metal preparations were carried out in the 1980s for three more SSBNs of the series. That is, as of the early to mid-1980s, it was planned to build a series of 10 SSBNs, which was later reduced to 6 units.



SSBN TK-208 "Dmitry Donskoy" pr.941U, 2000s (http://forums.airbase.ru).

Author: DIMMI Created: 29.09.2011 20:35:23 Comments: 66 READ THE FULL ARTICLE

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